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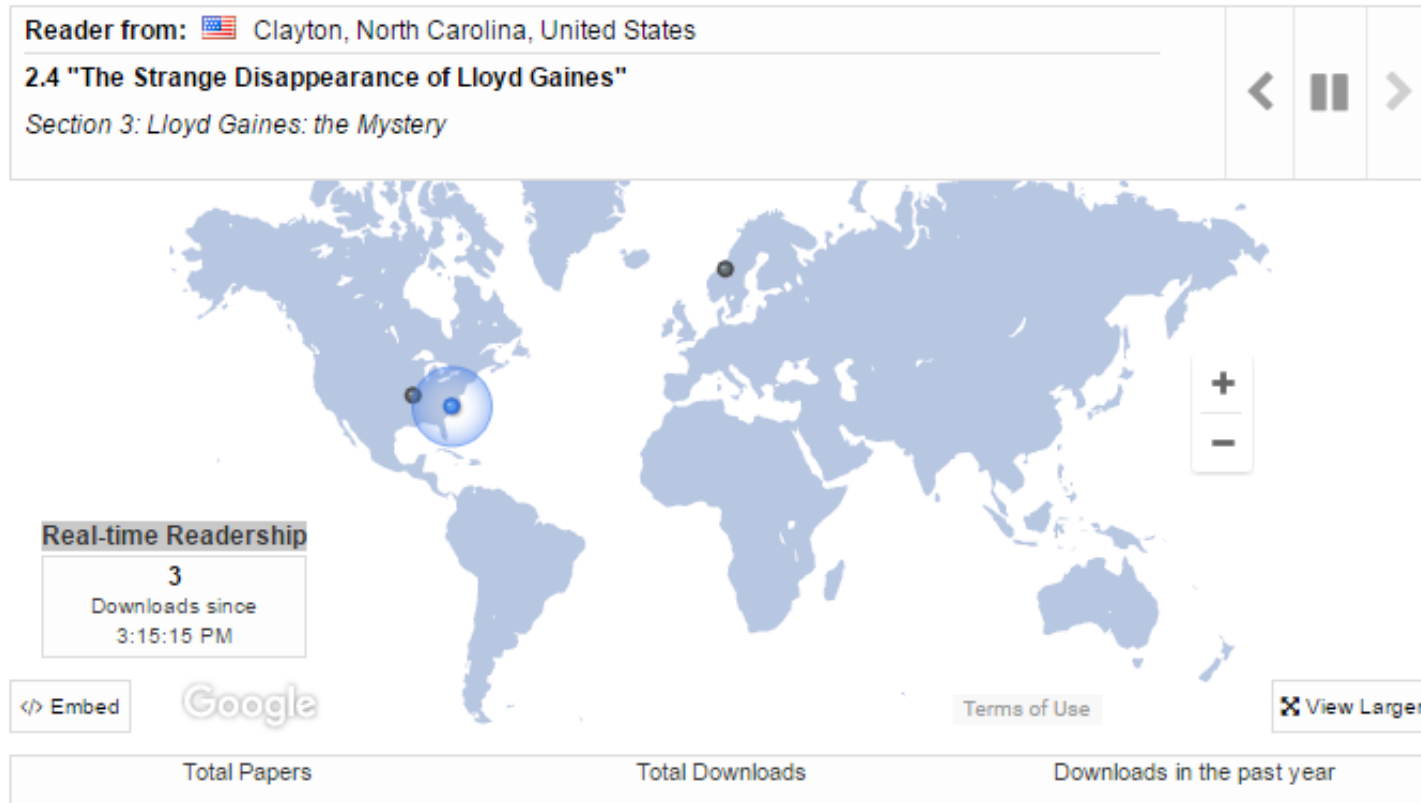
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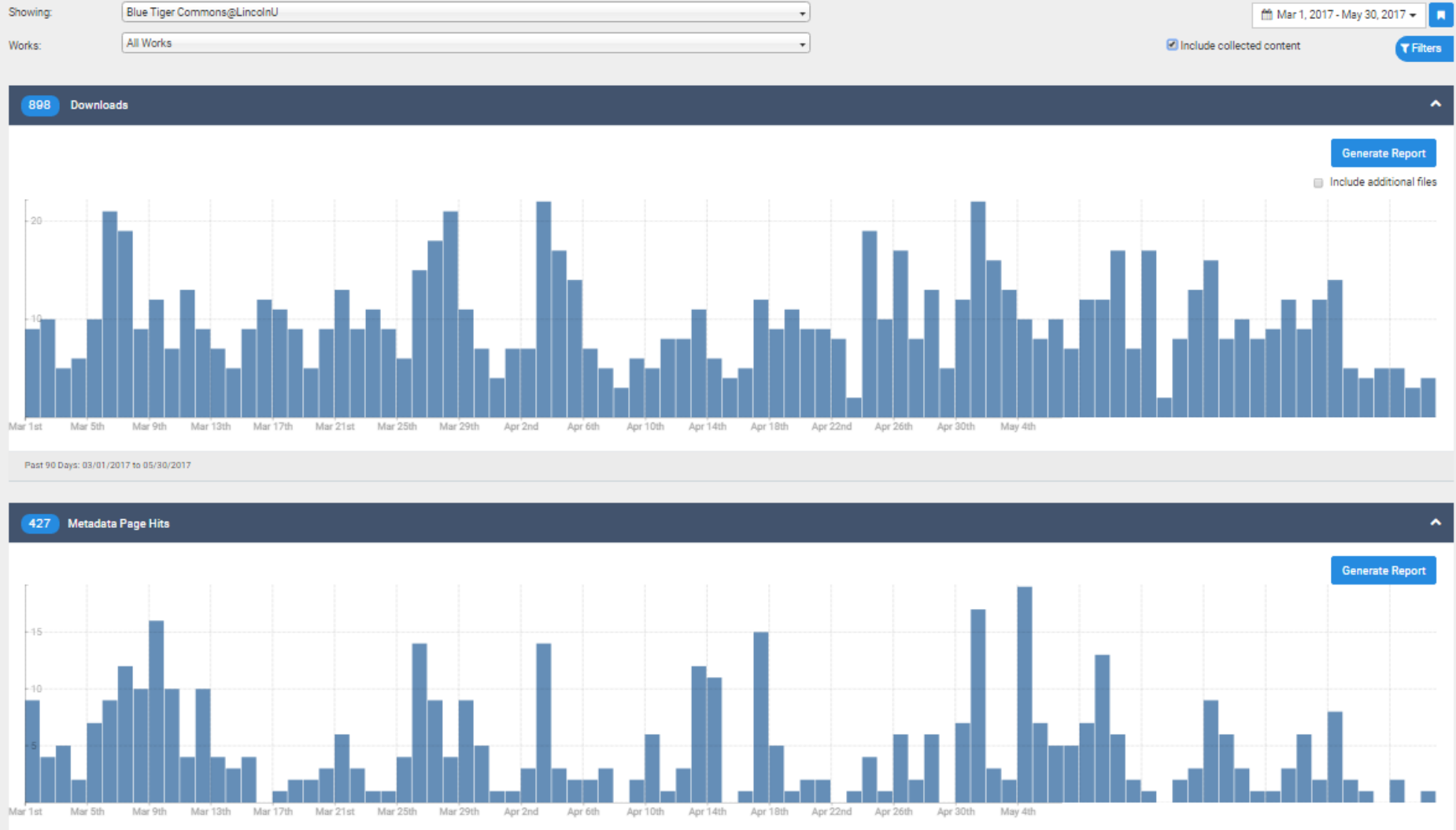
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Section 1: Lloyd Gaines: the Man

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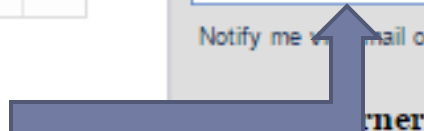
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Recommended Citation

Marshall, Albert P., "Soldiers' dream : a centennial history of Lincoln University of Missouri" (1966). *LU History Book Collection*. 2.
http://bluetigercommons.lincolnu.edu/lu_history_book/2



soldiers' dream

A small group of soldiers sat in semi-circular fashion on camp stools and on the ground, watching the Lieutenant standing in their midst. Their black faces showed keen interest as they laboriously wrote with crude pencils on their slates. Their writing was crude, too, for these were men who had been denied the privilege of learning to read and write when they were children. Some of them had grown up as slaves on the large plantations of Missouri; some held the same status in the cities of the state. As the Lieutenant passed from one to another of his students, he would nod approvingly, or stop for a moment to offer a suggestion.

The above is an imaginary situation based on fact. The men were recruited throughout Missouri in 1863 to serve with the Union forces. These were the men and officers of the 62nd Missouri Colored Volunteers. They served as "camp laborers" at Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Moganza, Brazas and Santiago. Over 400 of their members lay dead beneath the southern soil. With the war over, these men were preparing for life; many could now sign their names on the camp payroll and could read the instructions posted on the bulletin boards. Since their enlistments at Benton Barracks in December, 1863, their lives had taken on new meanings.

Two officers especially interested in them were Lieutenants Aron M. Adamson and Richard Baxter Foster. Adamson was a native of Nebraska while Foster was from Connecticut, but both had entered the service through the First Nebraska Regiment. Both had requested an assignment with

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Women of Change is an art exhibit celebrating the women of Lincoln University and their contributions to the society. The exhibit presents images created by the students of the Drawing II course, which was taught by Rebecca Stonesanders. Each image, using various drawing mediums such as pencil or charcoal, is a representation of a woman who affected their local Jefferson City community and Lincoln University in a meaningful way.

The 18 women included in this exhibit are Elaine M. Aber, Carolyn Atkins, Carolyn Banner, Margaret Bush Wilson, Faye Tull Carter, Edna Chavis, Annette Digby, Zelma Lloyd Frank, Althea Gibson, Myrtle Smith Livingston, Carolyn Mahoney, Harriet Robinson, Ida Ballard Simon, Yvonne D. Stark - Wilson, Jaunita Kidd Stout, Hazel McDaniel Teabeau, Ouida Sprye Tolbert, and Josephine Silone Yates.

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CASS 411 Newsletter



Healthy Aging Newsletter





8th Annual Conference on Philosophy & Theology

FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS CONSCIENCE

Schedule



2016

Friday, October 21st

10:00 AM	<p><u>Liberty in Things Doubtful or Indifferent: Sources and Expressions of Anglican Toleration in the American Colonies</u></p> <p>Marshall Crossnoe, <i>Lincoln University</i> Inman E. Page Library, Room 317, Lincoln University 10:00 AM - 10:50 AM</p>
11:00 AM	<p><u>Religious Liberty Laws, Religious Practices, and Discrimination</u></p> <p>Jeffrey Freelin, <i>Lincoln University</i> Inman E. Page Library, Room 317, Lincoln University 11:00 AM - 11:50 AM</p>
1:00 PM	<p><u>Can We Find Middle Ground on Religious Liberty</u></p> <p>Chad Flanders, <i>Law School, St. Louis University</i> Inman E. Page Library, Room 317, Lincoln University 1:00 PM - 1:50 PM</p>
2:00 PM	<p><u>Compromise or Quit Medical Practice: Is there Another Option for Catholic Health Care Professionals</u></p>

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An Evening with Michael Eric Dyson, Best Selling Author, Scholar, and Cultural Critic



[Michael Eric Dyson](#)

SHARE



Document Type

Presentation

Publication Date

10-29-2014

Abstract

Dyson, an author and scholar, has been listed by *Ebony* magazine as one of the 100 most powerful African Americans. His works, including *Reflecting Black: African American Cultural Criticism*, *Come Hell or High Water: Hurricane Katrina and the Color of Disaster*, and *Is Bill Cosby Right? Or Has the Black Middle Class Lost Its Mind?* have provoked national conversations on race and class. Written in 1984, *Dyson's Making Malcolm: The Myth and Meaning of Malcolm X* is considered one of the most important African-American works of the 20th century, while his *I May Not Get There with You: The True Martin Luther King, Jr.* is written to unveil the true racial nature of a man whom most remember or see taught was the ultimate pacifist.

Comments

Dr. Michael Eric Dyson is the first speaker in the Droppin' Knowledge Lincoln University Lecture Series. The series was developed by Lincoln University Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost Dr. Sied Sewell. The series is meant to bring engaging speakers to the campus and community.



Recommended Citation

Dyson, Michael Eric. "An Evening with Michael Eric Dyson, Best Selling Author, Scholar, and Cultural Critic." (2014). *Droppin' Knowledge Lecture Series*. Paper 1. http://hdl.handle.net/10362/10001/droppin_knowledge/1



An Evening with Tim Wise, an Anti-Racist Essayist, Author and Educator.



[Timothy Jacob Wise](#)

SHARE



Document Type

Presentation

Publication Date

11-18-2014

Abstract

Wise, who began his career as Youth Coordinator and Associate Director of the Louisiana Coalition Against Racism and Xenophobia, now tours the country speaking to students on over 1,000 college and high school campuses. He also speaks to professional institutions on ways to remove racism from within their ranks. Wise's memoir *White Like Me: Reflections on Race from a Privileged Son*, is widely regarded for its depiction of how racism creates privilege for Whites, while negatively impacting persons of color. His five other works, including *Dear White America: Letter to a New Minority*, have also earned critical acclaim. His seventh work *Culture of Cruelty: How America's Elite Demolish the Poor, Vitalize the Rich and Jeopardize the Future*, is scheduled for release in early 2015.

Comments

Dr. Tim Wise is the second speaker in the Droppin' Knowledge Lincoln University Lecture Series. The series was developed by Lincoln University Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost Dr. Sied Sewell. The series is meant to bring engaging speakers to the campus and community.



Recommended Citation

Wise, Timothy Jacob. "An Evening with Tim Wise, an Anti-Racist Essayist, Author and Educator." (2014). *Droppin' Knowledge Lecture Series*. Paper 2. http://hdl.handle.net/10362/10001/droppin_knowledge/2

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Lincoln University is celebrating its sesquicentennial through out 2016-2017! Since 1866, the university has been offering a quality education to those who are willing to "labor and study" to earn it. This year we will celebrate our great legacy and move forward into an even greater future.

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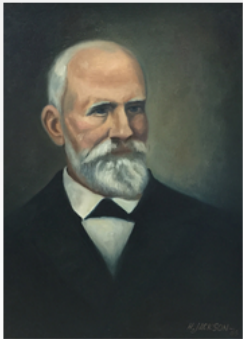
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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS



1866-1870: Richard Baxter Foster

1st Principal In Office: 1866-1870

[Visit site](#)



Founded by the enlisted men and officers of the Civil War's 62nd and 65th Colored Infantries, Lincoln Institute was formally established on January 14, 1866. Richard Baxter Foster, a former first lieutenant in the 62nd Infantry, was named first principal of Lincoln Institute. From 1870-1880, W. B. Payne, Rev. Henry Smith, Samuel T. Mitchell, and A. C. Clayton served as principals. In 1880, Inman E. Page was named the 1st President of Lincoln Institute. In 1921, the Missouri Legislature passed a bill introduced by Walthall M. Moore, the first black American to serve in that body, which changed the name from Lincoln Institute to Lincoln University and created a Board of Curators to govern the University. In 2013, Dr. Kevin D. Rome, Sr. was appointed the 19th President of Lincoln University.

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90 YEARS OF LU QUEENS

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LU BOARD OF CURATORS MEETING MINUTES

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Lincoln Institute Board of Curators Meeting Minutes, 1921 to 1923

Lincoln University, Jefferson City Missouri

Board of Curators Meeting Minutes for Lincoln Institute (later Lincoln University) from August 4, 1921 to August 10, 1923.



Lincoln Institute Board of Curators Meeting Minutes, 1913 to May 1921

Lincoln University, Jefferson City Missouri

Board of Curators Meeting Minutes for Lincoln Institute (later Lincoln University) from 1913 to May, 1921.



Lincoln Institute Board of Curators Meeting Minutes, 1910 to 1912

Lincoln University, Jefferson City Missouri

Board of Curators Meeting Minutes for Lincoln Institute (later Lincoln University) from January 24, 1910 to December 30, 1912.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS



Barnes-Krekel Hall, Back View

Barnes-Krekel Hall was named for the Honorable Arnold Krekel, Judge of U.S. District Court, and also a member of the Lincoln Institutes' Board of Curators as well as a lecturer on Civil Government and Political Economy. The Barnes part of the name was for Howard Barnes, also mer



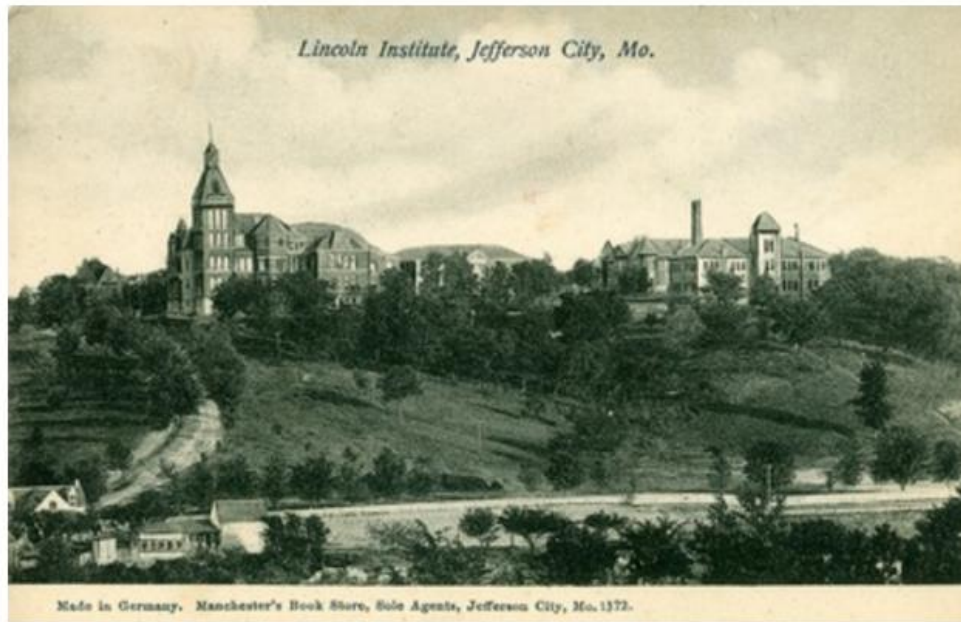
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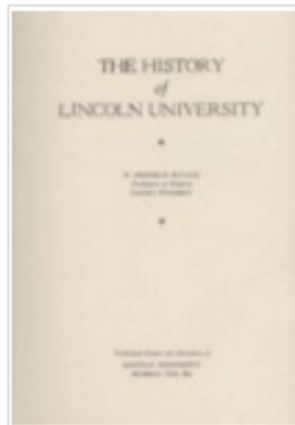


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LU HISTORY BOOK COLLECTION



The history of Lincoln University

William Sherman Savage

The Founding of Lincoln Institute -- Period of Development -- The Administrations of Smith, Mitchell, and Clayton -- The Grand Old Man -- The Period from 1889-1898 -- The Period of the Presidents -- Lincoln Institute at the Turn of the century -- The Period of Opposition -- From Institute to University -- A New President with a new Program -- Growth Despite Opposition -- Lincoln University since 1931.



Soldiers' dream : a centennial history of Lincoln University of Missouri

Albert P. Marshall

A Pictorial History of Lincoln University from 1866-1966.



Soldiers' dream continued : a pictorial history of Lincoln University of Missouri



50 Years Ago We Marched: What began on the grounds of Lincoln University, ended on the steps of the Alabama State Capitol

Katherine Black, Trinita Birch, Christian Thompson, Blake Railing, Lauren Howard, and

VIMEO LINCOLN JOURNALISM

March To Montgomery
from Lincoln Journalism

Several Lincoln University students participated in the civil rights march in Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, March 25. Here we see some of the students relaxing during the mass rally after the march. (Clifton Photo)

Several Tiger relay teams are slated to travel to Austin, Tex., Friday to compete in the Texas Relays. Lincoln's next scheduled track meet is a triangular with the University of Missouri and Northwest Missouri State at Columbia on April 8.

NOTICE
Students are urged to submit names of outstanding graduates and alumni of Lincoln University for the Alumni Achievement Award which will be presented at the 25th Commencement. Nominations may be submitted through April 8. A special and secret committee of students, fa-

LU "J" Grad Gets New Post In Washington

Course Problem
Two highly rated newcomers are Perry, Leslie and Spenny Stronquist, both Jefferson City natives. Another first year was it Tom Carter, also a local gal-

Lack of Courses
Due to Coach Williams not problem taking the

Match-Match Model
Coach Williams said he has a similar model and that his outfit will come in the first meet competition. This journey

Top Three
The No. 1, 2 and 3 golfers on the 1964 team will be back on the links again for the Tigers.

Last Year and This
The returning ballgame are Larry Bricker, Mike Kelly and Larry Hutcheson. Last season's experience is expected to show in the scope of all three.

Will be a match-match model affair.

Coach Williams said he has a similar model and that his outfit will come in the first meet competition. This journey

Coach Williams said he has a similar model and that his outfit will come in the first meet competition. This journey

Coach Williams said he has a similar model and that his outfit will come in the first meet competition. This journey

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Description

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY - On March 25, 1965, a bus loaded with Lincoln University students and staff arrived in Montgomery, Ala. to join the Selma march for racial and voting equality. Although the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was in force, African-Americans continued to feel the effects of segregation.

Lloyd Gaines: The Man, The Mission, The Mystery Exhibition



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[Section 3: Lloyd Gaines: the Mystery](#)

[Section 4: Lloyd Gaines: Letters to Family](#)

[Section 5: The Lincoln University School of Law](#)

[Section 6: Timeline of Significant Cases from the "Separate B](#)

The staff of the Lincoln University Archives and Ethnic Studies Center is proud to present an exhibit honoring Lincoln University alumnus Lloyd Lionel Gaines.

Mr. Gaines, a soft-spoken and reserved man, had a goal of attending the University of Missouri School of Law following his graduation with a bachelors in History from Lincoln University. Told that he would not be admitted due to the color of his skin, Gaines remained determined and, with the aid of the legal team of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was able to change the course of education in the United States.

In addition to the main exhibit, three smaller presentations are featured in this display. Letters that Lloyd Gaines had written to his brother George and his mother reveal much of the inner emotions, feelings and concerns that Gaines had during the period of his legal actions. Three panels depict the Lincoln University School of Law, a byproduct of the Gaines decision that provided law education for African-Americans. The final section of the exhibit features a timeline of the significant cases from the establishment of the "separate but equal" policy up to the historic *Brown v. Board of Education* decision that affected opportunity in American education.





Lloyd Gaines: The Man

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1.1 Lloyd Gaines: The Man, The Mission, & The Mystery

When great Civil Rights pioneers are discussed, the name Lloyd Gaines deserves to be mentioned. A man of humble beginnings, Gaines had dreams and goals for which he was willing to overcome outdated legal, social and educational systems do not only better himself but make a stand for his fellow man. The story of Lloyd Gaines is one of struggle, hope, success and injury. It is a life and legacy to be recognized, admired and celebrated.



1.2 Water Valley, Mississippi, Birthplace of Lloyd Gaines

Lloyd Gaines was born in Water Valley, Mississippi in 1911. Gaines' family was sharecroppers outside the small Mississippi town, toiling in the cotton fields which caused Lloyd's school attendance to be quite sporadic.



1.3 Lloyd and George Gaines in an undated photograph

Lloyd Gaines and his brother George Gaines in an undated photograph



1.4 Gaines Family Home at 3932 Weest Belle Place, St. Louis, Missouri

Following the death of Lloyd's father, his family, the size of which is reported to be anywhere from five to 11 siblings, moved to St. Louis, Missouri in 1926, settling in the city's Central West End neighborhood.



1.5 Vashon High School, Saint Louis, Missouri

After attending junior high school, Lloyd Gaines enrolled in Vashon High School two years later at the age of sixteen. Gaines proved to be an extremely talented student, especially excelling in history and English.



1.6 Lloyd Gaines, Valedictorian, Vashon Class of 1931

Lloyd Gaines also helped to support his family by selling magazine subscriptions. He graduated in 1931 after only three years and served as the Valedictorian of his class. As a senior, Gaines finished first in a local essay contest, winning a prize of \$250 (equivalent to \$3000 in modern currency) that he used to enroll as a student at Stowe Teachers College in St. Louis for the 1931-32 school year



1.7 Stowe Teachers College, Saint Louis, Missouri

In addition to attending Stowe, Lloyd continued with his magazine subscription sales to help support his family. After a year at the local college, Lloyd Gaines made the decision to transfer to Lincoln University in Jefferson City Missouri.



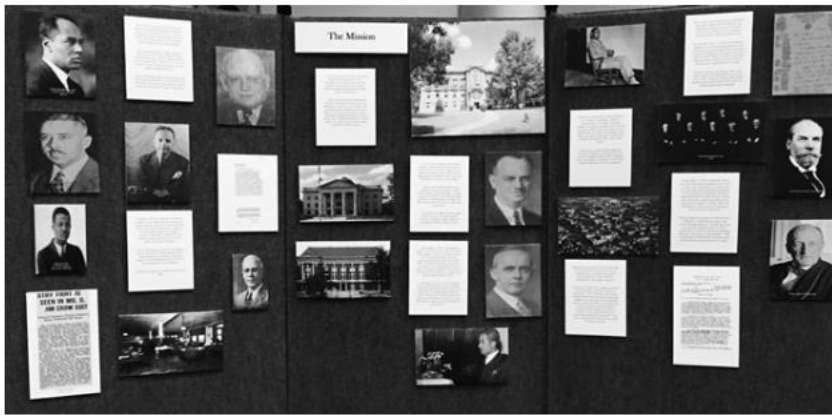
2.1 Lincoln University Campus, 1930s

In the fall of 1932, Lloyd Gaines enrolled at Lincoln University in Jefferson City Missouri. Away from his family for the first time, Lloyd began to expand his horizons.



2.2 Lincoln University History Club, 1934-35, Lloyd Gaines is in the back row, third from left

The usually reserved and shy scholar made a name for himself at Lincoln; joining the Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity and becoming a member of the History Club and the Student Government, where he served as President for his senior class.



Lloyd Gaines: the Mission

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1.1 Sidney Redmond, NAACP Attorney, Saint Louis, Missouri 1930s

Lenoir, a member of the St. Louis branch of the NAACP, contacted Sidney Redmond, the branch's legal consultant, about possible legal action. Redmond passed the information on to the national headquarters and their head of legal services, Charles Hamilton Houston.



1.2 NAACP Headquarters, New York City, 1930s

Although Houston had scored a minor victory in the 1935 *Murray v Pearson* case which allowed African Americans to attend the University of Maryland Law School, the case only affected that state's jurisdiction due to the decision originating from the Maryland State Supreme Court. It was Houston's intention to move to the national level.

For the NAACP, Lloyd Gaines was the ideal client; well spoken, intelligent and humble; and he was a citizen of the state of Missouri where the laws in question were enforced. Gaines' case would be the main focus for Houston and the NAACP for the next three years.



1.3 Charles Hamilton Houston, NAACP Chief Attorney, 1930-54

The NAACP's legal team, which eventually included Thurgood Marshall, had a strategy in mind for confronting the *Plessy v Ferguson* "separate but equal" Supreme Court decision of 1896. Walter White, the NAACP President assisted Houston in developing the plan.

By concentrating on the "equal" aspect of *Plessy*, the NAACP would attempt to make "separate but equal" a financial impossibility for states toeing the line of "Jim Crow" laws. In the words of Charles Hamilton Houston, "we are going to bleed them white."



1.5 Walter F. White, NAACP President, 1931-55



1.6 Lloyd Hogsett, University of Missouri Legal Counsel

By March, 1936, the University of Missouri formally rejected Gaines because Missouri law would not permit a person of African descent to enter a white school. Within three weeks, the NAACP petitioned the court asking the University of Missouri to open its doors to Gaines on the grounds that it was the only public law school in Missouri.



1.7 Nicholas Cave, Assistant Legal Counsel, University of Missouri



1.8 Chicago Defender article "STIFF FIGHT IS SEEN IN MO. U. JIM CROW SUIT"

The NAACP argued that the 14th Amendment left the court with no other alternative than to order the admission of Gaines to Missouri. Judge W. M. Dinwiddie set July 10, 1936, for the presentation of oral arguments.

Lloyd Gaines and the NAACP were ready to do battle.



2.1 Boone County Courthouse, Columbia, Missouri

July 10, 1936 was an extremely warm day in central Missouri when Lloyd Gaines, accompanied by his attorneys, arrived at the Boone County Courthouse in Columbia, Missouri to begin deliberations in the historic *Gaines v Canada* case.



2.2 Lloyd Gaines

Since Sy Canada was the Registrar at the University of Missouri his name was on the petition, but Gaines was, in fact, taking on the government and Constitution of the State of Missouri. In their opening arguments, Gaines' legal team recounted their allegations against the university, charging that the school violated Gaines' civil rights, in particular those rights covered by the 14th Amendment.



Lloyd Gaines: The Mystery

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1.1 Lloyd Gaines

Lloyd Gaines had won his case. Speaking to reporters, Gaines said he was pleased with the result and looked forward to attending the Missouri School of Law in the fall of 1939.

The *Gaines v Canada* decision was a major triumph and significant steppingstone for the Civil Rights movement. No longer did African-Americans in Missouri have to choose to be educated elsewhere when seeking degrees not offered to them in their home state. This was decided in the *Murray v Pearson* case three years prior, but the Gaines case had national implications since it was decided by the US Supreme Court.



1.2 News Article About US Supreme Court Justices Rule in Favor of Lloyd Gaines by 6 to 2 Vote in The Call Newspaper

Following the decision, northern newspapers hailed it as "the Supreme Court speaking out in defense of the quality of human rights."

The *Kansas City Call*, one of the leading black newspapers in Missouri, declared, "If keeping the races separate is so important to Missourians that coeducation is unthinkable then let them count the cost!" The NAACP's long-term plan for casting financial burden upon the Jim Crow states was now a reality.



1.3 John D. Taylor, Democrat, MO House of Representatives, 39th District

However, the State of Missouri was not going to go down without a fight. In mid-January, 1939, John D. Taylor, a representative from Keytesville, MO, introduced a bill in the Missouri legislature designed to postpone integration of the University. Taylor, chairman of the House Appropriations committee, proudly called himself "an unreconstructed rebel."



1.5 Sherman D. Scruggs, 11th President of Lincoln University, 1938-1956

The LU Board of Curators ordered its president, Sherman Scruggs, to have a law school up and running and ready for Lloyd Gaines by September 1, 1939. This task seemed insurmountable; establishing a law school on an equal par with that of MU in eight months would, in the least, be miraculous.



1.6 School of Law, Lincoln University

Another dilemma also had to be dealt with; Lloyd Gaines was determined to attend law school, not just anywhere but at the University of Missouri.

Shortly after the Supreme Court decision, Lloyd Gaines left his civil service job in Michigan and returned home to St. Louis, arriving on New Year's Eve, 1938. In the meantime, to pay his bills, he took a job as a filling station attendant.

On January 9, 1939, Gaines spoke to the St. Louis chapter of the NAACP. He told them he stood "ready, willing, and able to enroll at MU." Gaines later quit his gas station job. He explained to his family that the station owner substituted inferior gas and that he could not, in good conscience, continue to work there.

In the meantime, the state Supreme Court sent the Gaines case back to Boone County to determine whether the new law school at Lincoln would comply with the US Supreme Court's requirement of "substantial equality."



2.1 Lloyd Gaines close up image

Charles Hamilton Houston and other NAACP attorneys assembled in early October 1939 to take depositions in preparation for the hearing scheduled a week later in Columbia to determine whether the university had complied with the Gaines decision. Attorneys took depositions from all of the instructors of the new LU law school as their preparation for the court proceedings wound down.

The deposition of Lloyd Gaines was next. Attorneys planned to ask Gaines whether he considered Lincoln to be as good of a law school as Missouri and whether he planned to enroll. Called for questioning, Gaines did not respond.

He could not be located anywhere.

Lloyd's mother, Callie Gaines, recalled that in January her son "left here to go to Kansas City to make a speech. That's the last I saw of him." While in Kansas City, Gaines spoke at the Centennial Methodist Church. He also looked for work, but not finding any caught a train for Chicago, telling people in Kansas City that he would stay a few days and return home.



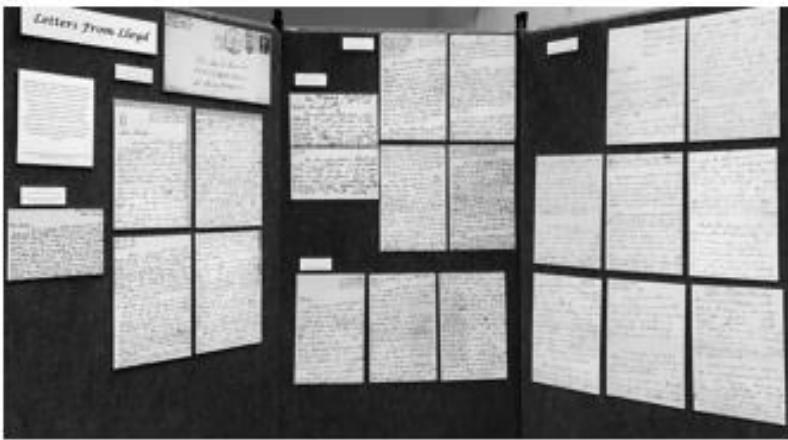
2.2 Chicago YMCA

In Chicago, Lloyd rented a room at the YMCA; searching for employment for the next few weeks.



2.3 Eddie Mae Page, Friend of Lloyd Gaines in Chicago

During this time Lloyd Gaines took meals at the home of Eddie Mae Page; a friend from St. Louis. Running low on funds, he stayed at the Alpha Phi Alpha house where members took up a collection for him. On a rainy night, March 19, 1939, Lloyd Gaines told friends that he was going to buy stamps and would be right back.



Section 4: Lloyd Gaines: Letters to Family Although much is known about Lloyd Gaines' life and his role in the Civil Rights

Lloyd Gaines: The Letters to Family

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4.1 February 13, 1935 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines

Lloyd Gaines

February 13, 1935 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines discusses Lloyd's financial situation and need for money for school at Lincoln University.



4.2 November 8, 1936 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines

Lloyd Gaines

November 8, 1936 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines discusses family legal issues that Lloyd researched.



4.3 January 3, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines

Lloyd Gaines

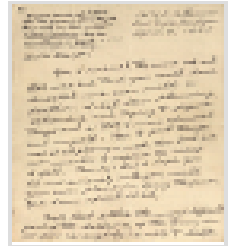
January 3, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines discusses job waiting tables.



4.3 January 3, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines

Lloyd Gaines

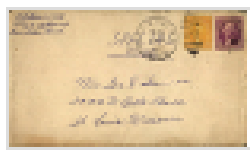
January 3, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines discusses job waiting tables.



4.4 April 6, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines

Lloyd Gaines

April 6, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines Postscript mentioned his case before the Mo. Supreme Court May 18th law note in last week's Philadelphia Courier, maybe something in St. Louis Argus.



4.5 June 14, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines

Lloyd Gaines

June 14, 1937 Lloyd Gaines letter to George L. Gaines discusses work prospects after master's degree is achieved.



4.6 March 3, 1939 Lloyd Gaines letter to Callie Gaines

Lloyd Gaines

March 3, 1939 Lloyd Gaines letter to mom Callie Gaines. This letter is the last contact with his family before his disappearance.



Section 5: The Lincoln University School of Law After the Gaines v. Canada decision by the United States Supreme Court in

Lincoln University Law School

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5.01 Lincoln University Law School located at the site of a former Poro Beauty College

The LU law school was located at the site of a former beauty school, Poro Beauty College, 4310 St. Ferdinand Ave. St. Louis, Missouri. The decision by the Lincoln University administration to occupy an existing structure was to defray costs for materials and faculty for the new school. Additionally, the choice of location was justified because of the large African-American population in St. Louis that would be targeted for recruitment.

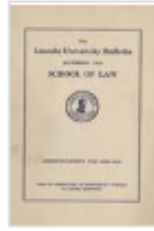
5.02 The Call newspaper in Kansas City article: "Picket New Law School"

Some African-American leaders opposed the opening of the school claiming that blacks were settling for the lesser option and that the fight should continue to integrate the University of Missouri.



5.03 Law Students Entering Lincoln University School of Law Building

With an enrollment of 31 students and a faculty of seven instructors, the Lincoln University School of Law opened its doors on September 30, 1939 at 4310 St. Ferdinand Ave. St. Louis, Missouri.



5.04 1939-1940 Lincoln University Law School Bulletin

The first Lincoln University Bulletin for its Law School published in December 1939.



5.04 The Lincoln University Law Library

The fledgling institution gathered momentum as accreditation for not only the Law School but the library as well was achieved in the first two years of its existence.



5.05 A law student holding a book in the Lincoln University Law Library

The law library has a great holding of law books.



5.06 Lincoln University Law School Student Margaret Bush

First year law student Margaret Bush standing on the stairs outside of Lincoln University Law Library. Margaret Bush was in the second class of the LU Law School. She later became the second African-American woman admitted to practice in Missouri.





Section 8: Timeline of Significant Cases from the “Separate But Equal” Policy

Timeline of Significant Cases from the “Separate But Equal” Policy

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6.01 Homer Adolph Plessey v. J. H. Ferguson in 1896

Homer A. Plessey challenged an 1890 Louisiana Law that required separate train cars for Black Americans and White Americans. The Supreme Court held that separate but equal facilities for White and Black railroad passengers did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

Significance: Plessey v. Ferguson established the “separate but equal” doctrine that would become the constitutional basis for segregation.

Justice John Marshall Harlan, the lone dissenter in Plessey, argued that forced segregation of the races stamped Blacks with a badge of inferiority. That same line of argument would become a decisive factor in the Brown v. Board decision.



6.02 Berea College v. Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1908

A significant case argued before the United States Supreme Court that upheld the rights of states to prohibit private educational institutions chartered as corporations from admitting both black and white students. Like the related Plessey v. Ferguson case, it was also marked by a strongly worded dissent by John Marshall Harlan. The ruling also is a minor landmark on the nature of corporate personhood.

Significance: The NAACP became the primary tool for the legal attack on segregation, eventually trying the Brown v. Board of Education case.



6.03 Gong Lum v. Rice in 1927

Gong Lum v. Rice is a United States Supreme Court case in which the Court held that the exclusion on account of race of a child of Chinese ancestry from a state high school did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The decision effectively approved the exclusion of minority children from schools reserved for whites.

Significance: The Court applied the “separate but equal” formulation of Plessey v. Ferguson to the public schools.



6.04 Murray v. Pearson in 1935

Murray v. Pearson was a Maryland Court of Appeals decision which found “the state has undertaken the function of education in the law, but has omitted students of one race from the only adequate provision made for it, and omitted them solely because of their color.” On January 15, 1935, the court affirmed the lower court ruling which ordered the university to immediately integrate its student population.

Significance: The decision of the Court of Appeals was never taken to the U.S. Supreme Court, and as such the ruling was not binding outside of Maryland; the Supreme Court addressed the same issue in 1938 in Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada. The NAACP’s legal strategy of attacking segregation by demanding equal access to public facilities that could not be easily duplicated was followed in later lawsuits with mixed results.



6.05 State ex rel. Lloyd Gaines v. Canada in 1938

The Supreme Court decided in favor of Lincoln University graduate Lloyd Gaines, an African-American student who been refused admission to the University of Missouri Law School.

Significance: This case set a precedent for other states to attempt to “equalize” Black school facilities, rather than integrate them. The Court held that the state must furnish Gaines “within its borders facilities for legal education substantially equal to those which the state there offered for the persons of the white race, whether or not other Negroes sought the same opportunity.”

Additionally, the ruling helped to create the Lincoln University School of Law which was opened from 1939 to 1955.



6.06 State ex rel. Bluford v. Canada in 1941

In a case similar to the Gaines decision, the Missouri State Supreme Court allowed the University of Journalism to deny admission to Lucile Bluford if another school is available for black students. This reinforced the NAACP’s legal strategy to continue to attack Jim Crow laws on a financial basis by forcing states to create and construct facilities to accommodate segregation policies.

Significance: the Bluford decision was responsible for creating the Lincoln University School of Journalism in 1942, the first journalism program at an Historically Black College University (HBCU). It would remain the only program of its kind at an HBCU for the next 25 years.



6.07 Spaul v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma in 1948

Spaul v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma is a United States Supreme Court case involving racial segregation toward African Americans by the University of Oklahoma and the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

A unanimous Supreme Court held that Lois Ada Spaul could not be denied entrance to a state law school solely because of her race.

Significance: The Court ruled denial of entrance to a state law school solely on the basis of race.

Additionally, the reputation of Thurgood Marshall, an NAACP attorney, was bolstered by the victorious decision and Marshall later went on to become the first African-American Supreme Court Justice.



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